

## ALL-ROUND VICTORY



In the past two weeks, big-time football has swept Europe and football arenas have witnessed pitched battles between the best clubs and national teams from the continent.

Soviet footballers have been widely represented during these contests. Three clubs are continuing the contest for different

European cups—Dynamo and Spartak of Moscow and Shakhty-or of Donetsk.

The Olympic team is doing rather well in the elimination rounds. On October 5 it beat Greece 3-1. The goals were scored by Kuznetsov, Cherenkov and Klementiev. The Soviet team is leading its group with

seven points after four games. Fans had been looking forward to the USSR-Poland match in the second elimination group in the European championship. They filled the stands of the 100 thousand-seat Lenin Stadium at Luzhiki defying the rainy weather.

The Soviet team has demonstrated an attacking style constantly holding the Polish defending players in suspense. Especially active in the match was Cherenkov who initiated almost every attack by the hosts. The first goal was scored ten minutes into the game by Demyanenko, following a pass by Gavrilov.

The second goal was scored by Blokhin after Cherenkov took advantage of a complicated situation to pass him the ball. Throughout the game, the guests only sporadically threatened Demyanenko's goal during their rare counterattacks. The most prominent player on the Polish side was Boniek.

2-0 is a splendid score for the Soviet team. It means that the Soviet team has nine points after five games with an outstanding difference of 11-1 and that it confidently stands at the head of the group.

In the elimination contest of the European Cup, the Soviet team must play another game on November 13 when it will welcome Portugal onto its home pitch. Another game in this group is to be played by Poland who are to host Portugal on October 28.

Gennadiy LEONOV

In the photo: an episode from the USSR Poland match.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

## FIRST WIN FOR WORLD CHAMPIONS

Since their World Cup win last year Italy hasn't had a victory — they lost all the chances of making the European championship finals due next summer in France, and it was only recently that Italy beat Greece in a friendly game. Their head coach Bearzot decided to renew his team and start priming for the 1986 world championship in Mexico. There were only three survivors from the World Cup winning side in the Italy vs Greece game — Rossi, Cabrini and Conti. Italy played well to win 3-0, with two goals from "veterans" Rossi and Cabrini and the third from Giordano. The Italian press praised the performance of Bordon, who has replaced the illustrious Zoff who retired from competitive sport. This line-up will be the mainstay of my future team, said Bearzot after the match.



In their three bandy games in Moscow's Olimpiyskiy sports complex visiting Votlenda club from Sweden successively lost to Sverdlovsk Central Army Club, 3-1, Khabarovsk Army team 3-0 and Krasnogorsk Zorki 7-1.

In the photo: Votlenda meeting Moscow Pitt went down to the Gagarin Air Force Academy 9-0 in a recent national rugby championship game.

Photos by Sergei Pronukhov

In the final stage, as the stormy finish by skier Valentina Lushkevich brought Dynamo yet another win.

In the athletic relay along the Garden Circle the winners were the students of the Pervomayskiy District and the adults of the Pervomayskiy District. War and sport veterans presented awards to the winners.



Photo by Boris Kaufman

## A relay in honour of the Soviet Constitution

A relay which was entered by athletes, cyclists, ski-rollers, roller-skaters, rowers, motorcyclists, and carling enthusiasts was held for the 37th time in Moscow to mark the USSR Constitution Day.

The Dynamo team won the main prize—an antique enamel-covered ladle made by Russian craftsmen inaugurated by the

Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council. Dynamo has won the prize more often than any other club in recent years. But last year it was won by Trud, and this time these teams were in close contest for the prize at all relay stages.

The fate of the award was clinched in the last metres of

## Championship winding up

The national men's top division field hockey championship is now in the final stages.

Moscow's Pitt club have been doing well in their closing matches, defeating two Azerbaijan teams in the latest four games. First they defeated the Inshaatchi club, which has been suffering badly in this championship, 4-1 and 0-0, they then

beat Baku Azneftskhim 2-0 and 7-0.

These wins helped them get a firm hold on third position as in previous years the top awards are being contested by the Alma-Ata Dynamo and the Sverdlovsk Army team. The latter recently beat the Start club, but are still trailing the leaders by six points.



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## FIFA'S JUBILEE

Addressing a press conference in Zurich, FIFA's president Jose Havelange announced the forthcoming celebrations to mark FIFA's 80th anniversary. The athletic part of the celebration is to include a match between the national teams from Italy and West Germany on May 21 in Zurich as a repetition of the final of the world championship in Spain. The participants in this jubilee game will be awarded a special prize named after UEFA's President Artemio Franci who died recently in a road accident.

## OF INTEREST

## ON SKATES INTO HISTORY

For nearly three centuries now sports historians have not been able to agree on how skates made their appearance in Russia. A book published in London in 1910 related how Emperor Peter the Great invented a skate invented to the top-boots, 15 years later a German sociologist specified: The Russians must believe that Peter the Great invented skates, but of course he did not, but simply bought it and took it back to Russia where skating was for a long time the privilege of the court and "high places". A Dutch historian wrote about Peter the Great's stay in Holland: The Muscovites made use of the wintertime and skated on ice. Because sometimes they were not cautious enough to keep away from thin ice some of them fell through up to their necks. But they took the frost in their stride and did not hurry to change into dry clothes and simply went on skating.

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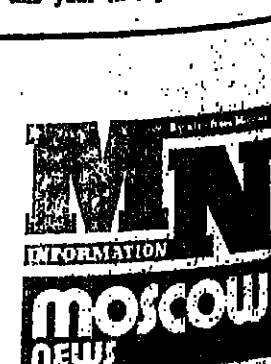
Photos by Sergei Pronukhov

## Biblical football

The US has placed on the market a new electronic game known as "biblical football". Jesus Christ appears as the umpire, St Peter is the goalie while Judas plays as though he were being bribed by his opponents.

## SPORTSMAN HAS STREET NAMED AFTER HIM

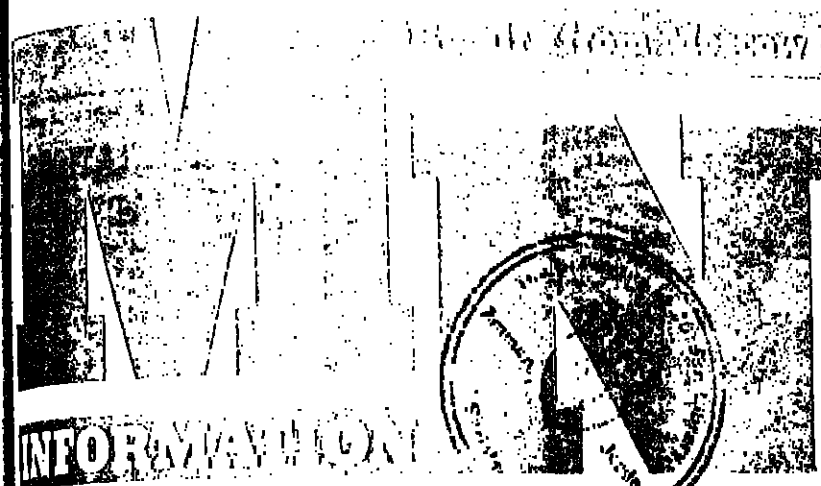
A short while ago, the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro gave one of its city streets the name of Manuel dos Santos Garrincha, a two-time world football champion and one of the world's best forwards. The famous footballer died earlier this year in abject poverty.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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## DEPLOYMENT OF NEW MISSILES IN EUROPE MUST BE PREVENTED!

There is still an opportunity for attaining an accord to meet the interests of the peoples at the Geneva talks. If agreement is not reached at the talks by the end of this year, it is essential that the talks should be continued with a view to reaching it in the conditions of the renunciation by the United States and its NATO allies of their schedule for deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles.

He was emphasized by the participants in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries which was held in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria.

Among part in the meeting were G. Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; I. Videnov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; H. Krolkowald, Secretary and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic; S. Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic; S. Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; A. Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; and I. Chirpacu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries, the communique notes, are for the speediest agreement at the Geneva talks which have entered the decisive phase. By confirming their position on this subject which was expressed in the joint statement adopted in Moscow on June 28, 1983, they consider that such an agreement must envisage the refusal from the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and corresponding reduction of the existing nuclear medium-range means with the destruction of the missiles subject to reduction as proposed by the Soviet Union. The agreement on the nuclear medium-range means in

Europe must be based on the principle of equality and equal security, and favour the stability of military strategic situation and balance of forces. This balance must be based on the reduction of nuclear weapons to a lower level but not on their increase.

Proceeding from the exceptional importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear confrontation on the European continent, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries call on all NATO member-countries to concentrate all their efforts on excluding the deployment of new nuclear medium-range means in Europe and on reducing the existing nuclear medium-range means on the continent. They also call



During the meeting.

Photo BTA-TASS

on all European states to render help in averting this threat and actively promote the success of the Geneva talks on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Not a single opportunity must be missed to achieve an agreement which meets the interests of all peoples.

Those states which would allow new nuclear medium-range missiles to their territory, would become heavily responsible for the resultant damage to peace and calm in Europe, for this would initiate a new stage in the arms race on the continent.

(The full text of the communique will be published in the Supplement to the foreign editions of "Moscow News".)

## WOMEN'S RESOLVE IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

Budapest. A resolve to do all that's possible has been declared by the delegates who attended a session of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) which recently ended in the Hungarian city of Budapest. The delegates, who represented two hundred women's organizations from 116 countries, including the Soviet Union, discussed the most topical issues facing mankind — the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, aggression and oppression, and the efforts made for peace, women's rights, and social progress, as well as the preparations for the UN world conference on the position of women which is to take place in Nairobi in 1985.

## No agreement reached

London. Reuters-TASS. No progress has been reached on any of the problems involved in the negotiation of a democracy in Pakistan. The talks between the head of the military administration Zia-ul-Haq and the man, Ahmad Nourdin, party leader, were broken off by representatives of major Pakistani political parties. President Zia has rejected the opposition demands to remove the ban on the activities of political parties, to set a date for the general election, to lift censorship, and to disband the military courts.

The leaders of the movement for democracy, which incorporates eight major political parties, opposed any negotiations with the military regime, pointing out that the authorities agree to such talks in an attempt to split the opposition and to curtail the growth in the protest actions in favour of civil and human rights.

## Venera-16 orbits Venus

On October 14, the second automatic interplanetary station Venera-16 was put into orbit around Venus. As far as purpose and scientific instruments are concerned, Venera-16 is similar to Venera-15 which went into orbit around the planet on October 10.

Venera-16 was launched onto its interplanetary flight on June 7, 1983. A number of radio communication sessions have been held to check its flight, to monitor the state of the on-board systems, and to receive telemetric and scientific information. The station's flight path

was corrected in keeping with the programme for its flight on June 15 and October 5.

After the station's engines were switched on for braking on October 14, Venera-16 changed its interplanetary flight path to circling round the planet, becoming Venus satellite which revolves around the planet once in about 24 hours.

The two stations' on-board systems and scientific instruments are functioning normally. The information received from the stations in the Space Telecommunications Centre is being processed and studied.

## 'LAND IMPROVEMENT-83'

At the Krasnaya Pressnya exhibition complex in Moscow, the Second International Exhibition "Land Improvement-83" has opened, featuring machines, equipment, instruments, and materials for land improvement and water conservation. Its exhibitors include nearly one hundred firms and organizations from 16 countries.

They are displaying a wide range of machines and equipment for the construction and maintenance of irrigation, drainage and water conservation projects, and for exploration and planning, as well as sprinkling machines, machines for purification of water, pumping and power equipment and instrumentation.

Among the exhibitors from the socialist countries is a good deal of interest in being aroused by Czechoslovakia which is represented by the Interfirma association with which the Soviet organizations have had long-standing scientific, technical and economic relations.

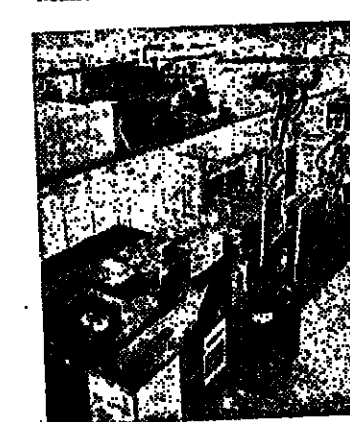


Photo by Boris Kaufman

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The Canadian Government goes to much expense to maintain special secret services which keep a close watch on the country's residents. In the current fiscal year alone this expense is running at over 70,000,000 dollars.

● While flying 1,000 in over the town of Grosseto in Tuscany, Italy, a NATO F-104 fighter "lost" two heavy fuel tanks. One of them fell on a plant employing over 2,000 people and it was only by chance that no one was hurt.

● President Reagan has signed a so-called compromise resolution passed by Congress under pressure from the White House and empowering Reagan to extend the stay of the US interventionist troops contingent in Lebanon by another 16 months.

● The Afghan Foreign Ministry has presented the Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Kabul with a note of protest against the violation of Afghan airspace by Iranian planes. The ministry strongly protests against the Iranian planes and demands that such actions be immediately stopped.



## JUST CAUSE SHOULD BE UPHELD

Cairo. A statement circulated here by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization voices complete solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and condemns the criminal conspiracy by the USA and Israel in undermining the unity of the PLO, and their attempts at eliminating the Palestinian revolution and to the prevention of the people of Palestine from achieving their inalienable national rights.

The organization urges all forces of peace and progress to decisively come down on the side of the Palestinians' just cause and give all-out support to the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, the sole legitimate rep-

representative of the Palestinian people. The statement points out that all efforts to eliminate the PLO and to isolate the PLO are doomed, one indication of which is the collapse of former American Israeli manoeuvres within the Camp David framework. A lasting, fair and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be reached without the solution of the conflict's pivotal issue—that of Palestine and the provision of legitimate national rights to the people of Palestine, primarily their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, the document emphasizes.

## GDR DELEGATE URGES REAL PROGRESS

Vienna. A plenary session of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has been addressed by A. Wieland who heads the GDR delegation. Reporters at a press conference were told that Mr Wieland pointed to the urgent need to achieve in this situation real progress at the Vienna talks. The prerequisites for this progress have been created by the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty states in February 1983, he said.

The GDR representative leveled sound criticism at the stand taken by the Western delegates who in fact have given no effective response to these proposals, particularly the simple and practical ones put forward by the socialist countries on solving the problem of reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The Western delegations are only creating a semblance of

progress for purely propaganda purposes. This is a tactic designed to divert attention away from the fact that it is the stand taken by the NATO countries that bans the way of any progress which could be achieved in Vienna.

## Somozista pilots admit CIA and Pentagon involvement

Managua. The Pentagon and the CIA are playing a major role in the criminal war unleashed by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua. This transpires from admissions made by two terrorists who piloted the American military plane shot down over the Nicaraguan region of Matagalpa earlier in October. The two men were taken prisoner by the militants from the Sandinista Popular Army.

They admitted that American spy planes carrying the most



...And there lies your "promised land". Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

up-to-date electronic instruments carry out regular intelligence flights over Central America gathering information which will be used to assist Washington in its aggression against Nicaragua.

The Americans have taken under their control air bases in Honduras which are used by their planes for raids over Nicaraguan towns, villages and industries. Offices from the punitive Green Berets corps provide immediate guidance for the Somozista thugs in their

criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people.

Of late, the captured pilots declare, the CIA, which "has been displaced" with the Somozista operations, itself has been carrying out the major acts of terrorism and sabotage in Nicaragua. It was this subversive spy agency which engineered acts of sabotage in the Nicaraguan ports of Puerto Sandino, Puerto Suleido, and Puerto Cabezas, and blow up a bridge across the Rio Negro.

## CELEBRATIONS IN WARSAW

Warsaw. A gala meeting has been held here to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army. It was attended by W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic, and by other party and government leaders. Among the guests invited to the meeting was a delegation sent by the Soviet Union headed by the First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, as well as by delegation from the fraternal armies of the other socialist states.

Addressing the meeting, W. Jaruzelski stressed the historic significance of the anniversary of the Polish Army which firmly standing guard over the socialist gains in Poland.

From what we can see today, we can clearly appreciate the political significance of the 40th anniversary of our party, stressed Jaruzelski. It was on the threshold of independence that we laid the foundations for the defence of this country. The rallying of the main forces of the people round the interests of the socialist state, the combat power of the Polish Army and the reliable alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community in the area of foreign policy are key foundations for the protection of socialism in Poland. The Warsaw Treaty is the close alliance between socialist countries which guarantees the solidity of our political and social system.

## WHITE HOUSE ANGRY WITH SPAIN

Madrid. The US CIA is planning to destabilize the Spanish Socialist Government, spearheading its campaign against a central cabinet figure, Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Abril, reports the Madrid-based "Actual" magazine. The CIA and the State Department are angry with him over his recent address to the UN General Assembly favouring greater independence for Spain's foreign policy. The USA is worried that a state with an independent foreign policy could emerge in the southern flank of Europe.

The White House is also discontented with the Spanish and on Central American problems which supports a political solution of conflict without foreign interference.

According to the magazine, the USA put pressure on the Spanish delegation at the current UN General Assembly to prevent Spain from holding a referendum on its membership in NATO.

## Premier jailed for Lockheed bribes

The former Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka has been sentenced to four years imprisonment and fined 500 million yen by a court in Tokyo for receiving a bribe of 1.5 million yen from the American Lockheed Corporation for promoting its plans in Japan.

Other people implicated in the grand political scandal have received varying terms. Although the former Prime Minister has been sentenced to four years, he has been granted a suspended sentence and is now living in the rural Liberal Democratic Party, which is the main political force in the country.



Specialist circles are sending generous supplies to the enemies of the Afghan revolution who have found refuge in Pakistani territory. Masses of secret camps, training is provided for mercenaries who murder people, burn down hospitals, and destroy bridges, roads, and houses.

These CIA-hired Afghan and Pakistani mercenaries, recently detained by the Afghan security forces, are addressing a press conference in



Kabul (left). Victims of the undeclared war maintained by imperialist countries.

## GUNS AGAINST JOBS

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT

The American working people under 900 of their representatives at the biannual convention of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) held up their demands for the leadership of AFL-CIO to take drastic measures against the wilfulness of monopolies.

A strong anti-Reagan tone had predominated even in the summary report of the AFL-CIO convention when ardent reference was made to Reagan's past promise to turn the USA into a "shining city".

"The streets of that shining city are riddled with pot-holes and its bridges are falling down... Its steel plants and cotton mills stand dark and idle. The lines outside its unemployment offices are limited only by the ruthless curtailment of access to benefits."

More and more Americans clearly understand the disastrous relationship between military expenditures and economy. It's not so difficult to

catch the distinction between the specific effects on a particular industry, locality or group of workers and the overall effects on the economy as a whole. A military contract can create the jobs for a particular group of workers in a specific industry and locality. But military expenditures cannot significantly reduce the overall rate of unemployment. On the contrary — they are the main factor keeping unemployment high.

The fact is that, dollar for dollar, military expenditures create on average only half the jobs that civilian expenditures do. Studies by most skilled economists show this. Most of the money for the weapons build-up goes into costly special materials and into superhigh salaries for the highly specialized scientists and technicians involved. Into very fat company profits—not into the wages and salaries of ordinary people.

Povilas KRIVICKAS

## Science and technology

## 'CANNED'

## TV PROGRAMMES

The West German firm Blaupunkt has turned out an "electronic secretary" useful for TV audiences. The unit consists of a video tape recorder and a computer. A specially coded programme composed of ordinary TV programmes for a week is fed into the computer. The viewer has only to choose the programme he likes and put the necessary data into the computer. On allotted days and at fixed times he will switch on the TV set on a preset channel and will record the programmes on a video tape. The owner of the equipment may be far from home at the time of recording. Later on, during these leisure hours, he will be able to watch the "canned" TV programmes.

## DON'T BE TOO TALKATIVE

Bulgarian specialists have developed a device which controls the time length of telephone calls. A user buys a magnetic card with the sum paid for telephone calls indicated on it and the device indicates how much time is consumed by an over-long chat. Such credit cards are mainly designed for those who don't hesitate to overrun his or her telephone.

## WITH THE SPEED OF A TURTLE

Some species of turtles move a lot faster than most of us would believe. Some species are particularly fast when swimming

in water. Red turtles, for instance, can swim as fast as four kilometres per hour. This information has been obtained by Japanese scientists who "equip" the turtles with special sensors. It has also been noted that the animals in the test surfaced every twenty to thirty minutes to inhale a breath of fresh air, and that sometimes they remained underwater for up to one hour.

## OIL SOUGHT SINCE 1950

Following successful exploration of the islands of Zanzibar, Tanzania, oil has been discovered at four points. The exploration, which was begun in 1950 by the Shell company, is being continued by the national oil development corporation.

## OF INTEREST

## 'Premiere' in the underground

The underground railway in Madrid is not the best place to take a stroll. Or, to be more precise, it is not particularly safe for the passengers. Almost daily the newspapers report all sorts of incidents on the platform and in the trains—such as robbery and violence. Of late there have been more frequent raids on the ticket offices, which has compelled the employees to go on strike. In different authorities' attention.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ISRAEL: THE SAME POLICY OF EXPANSION AND AGGRESSION

The new Israeli Government cannot be called "new" even by anyone with the liveliest imagination, Yuri Glukhov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the formation of a new cabinet of ministers in Tel Aviv. It was formed by the same bloc of right-wing groupings—Likud. It comprises the same people. What has changed are the portfolios.

The continued presence of the Begin team in the Israeli political arena can only mean a continuation of the dangerous, adventurous course by Tel Aviv which acts as a strike unit of US imperialism. And Shomir was quick to confirm that, the writer stresses. He spoke in his policy statement about the intention to continue the policies of his predecessor with regard to the Arab states, to consolidate by force the occupation of Lebanese territory and step up the construction of settler colonies on the occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip — that is the same policy of expansion and aggression.

As usual, Israel's ruling circles draw strength and impudence from increased US support, the commentator concludes. Tel Aviv's adventurism and expansionism result from the adventurism of Washington which lays imperial claim to the entire Middle East region.

## DANGERS OF NUCLEAR PANDEMONIUM

It cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are placed in West Germany, the German soil would, for the first time since 1945, present a threat of war, which would prove to be hell for all the humanity. West German Professor Gerhard Kade argues in IZVESTIA. The drama of the situation is compounded by all honest people in West Germany. In fact, 72 per cent of the population are opposed to any deployment of new American missiles and are in favour of the reaching of an agreement at Geneva, he points out.

To believe that such a deployment would have no serious repercussions in relations between the Federal Republic and the Warsaw Treaty nations is an illusion, to say the least. Furthermore, only an American president could order the missiles into action and naturally enough he would put US interests before those of Europe in general and the Federal Republic in particular. The White House master could consult the Federal Chancellor on the matter but is not required to do so, Kade emphasizes. He could attempt to start a nuclear war which he expects to win without the help of West German leaders, thus turning the Federal Republic into an adjunct of the almost insane adventurist plans of the Washington administration.

## THE PLIGHT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The falling export earnings by the developing countries have led to corresponding cuts in their imports from the Western nations, which has, in turn, brought about a slowing down in the growth of the industrial potential in the former colonies, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Over the past three years, developing countries have seen their gross national product decrease for the first time following World War II. According to Western economic organizations, they have more than 450 million partially or fully unemployed.

As before, the rates of inflation in developing states have been growing faster than in the industrialized capitalist countries. Whereas, in 1982, the level of retail prices was 16 per cent higher than in 1980 in the industrialized capitalist countries, in the developing oil-exporting countries the figure was 22 per cent, and 82 per cent in the other developing countries. In Latin America, prices over those two years grew by an average 195 per cent. One of the major reasons for the persistence and further growth in the rate of inflation in the developing countries has been the monetary and financial policies adopted by the industrialized capitalist countries.

## JAPANESE EXPANSIONISM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The expansion of Japanese capital is spearheaded against South-East Asian countries, seeking to turn them into a cheap source of Japan's raw materials, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

Under the cover of "economic aid", the Japanese companies are increasing investment in the region, which has topped 4,000 million dollars over the past decade. This investment has been growing particularly fast in the Philippines where Japanese monopolies with access to the country's mineral wealth are now in command of critical positions in mining, chemical and other major industries. They hold undivided sway in the Philippine fishing zones. The local countries' trade imbalances with Japan seriously hinder their economic advances, and their steeply mounting trade deficits stem from Tokyo's reluctance to buy more finished products from them, the paper points out.

"Premiere" in the Madrid underground, as the first armoured ticket offices will begin operating at two stations in the very centre of the city, complete with sophisticated locks and safes. Before the end of January, 1984, all the 265 old ticket offices will be replaced with armoured ones.

Travelling in a frying-pan. A 35-year-old cook Alfonso Gonzalez from Spain made a frying-pan 240 cm across and 130 cm long, filled it with a motor, boat engine and two small wheels and has now covered for a long time been the only country in the world in which neither imported goods nor bank notes are taxed. The state has been taxed. The state has been taxed. The state has been taxed.

Tax in Andorra. The tiny state of Andorra, which lies on the border between France and Spain, has been the only country in the world in which neither imported goods nor bank notes are taxed. The state has been taxed. The state has been taxed. The state has been taxed.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

## DEMOCRACY BOTH-A-STYLE

"Vote as you think fit — no matter what happens the present government will remain, but remember—the world is looking at us."

This appeal, made by Peter Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, to two million white voters shortly before the constitutional referendum fixed for the beginning of November, pursues two main aims. But first let's have a look at the "reforms" of the South African constitution.

The population of South Africa consists of 21 million Africans, about 3 million coloured (people of mixed blood) and 900,000 natives from Asian countries, mainly from India. These 23 million people have no rights and they are ruled by a million whites who have concentrated in their hands the full power, natural resources, finance and industry.

The complete absence of rights for non-white people, in the first place Africans in an African country, arouses ever deeper and more acute social conflicts (remember the shooting down of unarmed Africans in Sharpeville and Soweto).

The rulers of Pretoria worry about the future, which is expressed in looking for ways of strengthening the existing — racist — regime in the country. On

the initiative of Prime Minister P. Botha the government drew up a draft of constitutional "reforms". Formally, their aim was to set up a three-chamber parliament: an assembly for the whites (73 deputies), the house of representatives for the coloureds (85 deputies) and a chamber of deputies for Indians (45 deputies).

According to the authors of the draft, on the one hand, the "reforms" will put some "cosmetic polish" on the system of apartheid, making it easier for the US administration to pursue a "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria. This is what P. Botha hinted at in his appeal: "...remember the world is looking at us" to the white voters. On the other hand, the "reforms" are aimed at easing the tension inside the country and eliminating the demand that the apartheid system be abolished.

And what will fall to the share of 21 million Africans — the native population—as a result of planned "reforms"? Just as before, Africans will enjoy no rights, in their own country they have become ghosts. Even if they can move about only by using special passes in order to get to their place of work. They are

allotted homelands, or bantustans, where there is no suitable land for cultivating and no jobs to provide them with the means of subsistence. The new constitution will change nothing in the condition of these social outcasts in their own country. It is no more chance that the newspaper "Sunday Times" (Johannesburg) called Botha's bill a constitutional freak created by a group of scared and confused bureaucrats.

The "reforms" will also not change much in the lives of African "citizens" in South Africa—the coloureds and Indians. The functions of the new special chambers of the parliament are almost entirely vague. But it is obvious that their deputies can only give the government recommendations on secondary questions and will in any way not influence the social and economic policies of Pretoria. Besides, attempts are made to render harmless even this semblance of democratization, providing the president with broader executive power, which will rest on the support of the presidential council mostly consisting of the whites.

Only one thing is very clear in this draft of constitutional "reforms": by creating a multi-racial parliament, the authorities expect to consolidate their position. This practice is the old colonialist idea of "divide and rule". The drawing of non-Africans into a fictitious government will split, according to their logic, the single front of the non-white population and will isolate Africans. Thus, the constitutional "reforms" consolidate racial barriers, making them more impenetrable. As for the whites, they will retain absolute control in the new parliament which will be exercised through a mighty executive presidential machinery.

The constitutional changes reject numerous groups in the population, such as trade union and other public organizations. The church has come out against them. For example, Catholic bishops in South Africa came to the conclusion that the changes suggested by the authorities "are unsatisfactory from the viewpoint of justice and true goodwill and freedom".

However, the authorities in Pretoria are contemplating giving up their plans. And this is exactly what the prime minister of the white voters about. The point of the referendum, in fact, is to win support for the constitutional changes from a section of the whites and thereby guarantee the government greater freedom of action.

Even if during the referendum the voters (in the first place Afrikaners — the most conservative stratum) vote against the "reforms", the government is not likely to resign.

The essence of the trick with the "reforms" is to leave in force the existing discriminatory laws of the state of apartheid and furnish the new president (a post which P. Botha himself aspires to) with the power of a dictator.







